

The background of the slide is a photograph of Earth from space, showing swirling blue and white clouds. In the upper right, a large satellite with a red and white body and a large antenna is visible. Four smaller, blue and yellow cubesats are scattered across the image. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# Deep Space cubesats and nanosats at JPL

Tony Freeman  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory,  
California Institute of Technology  
May 2017

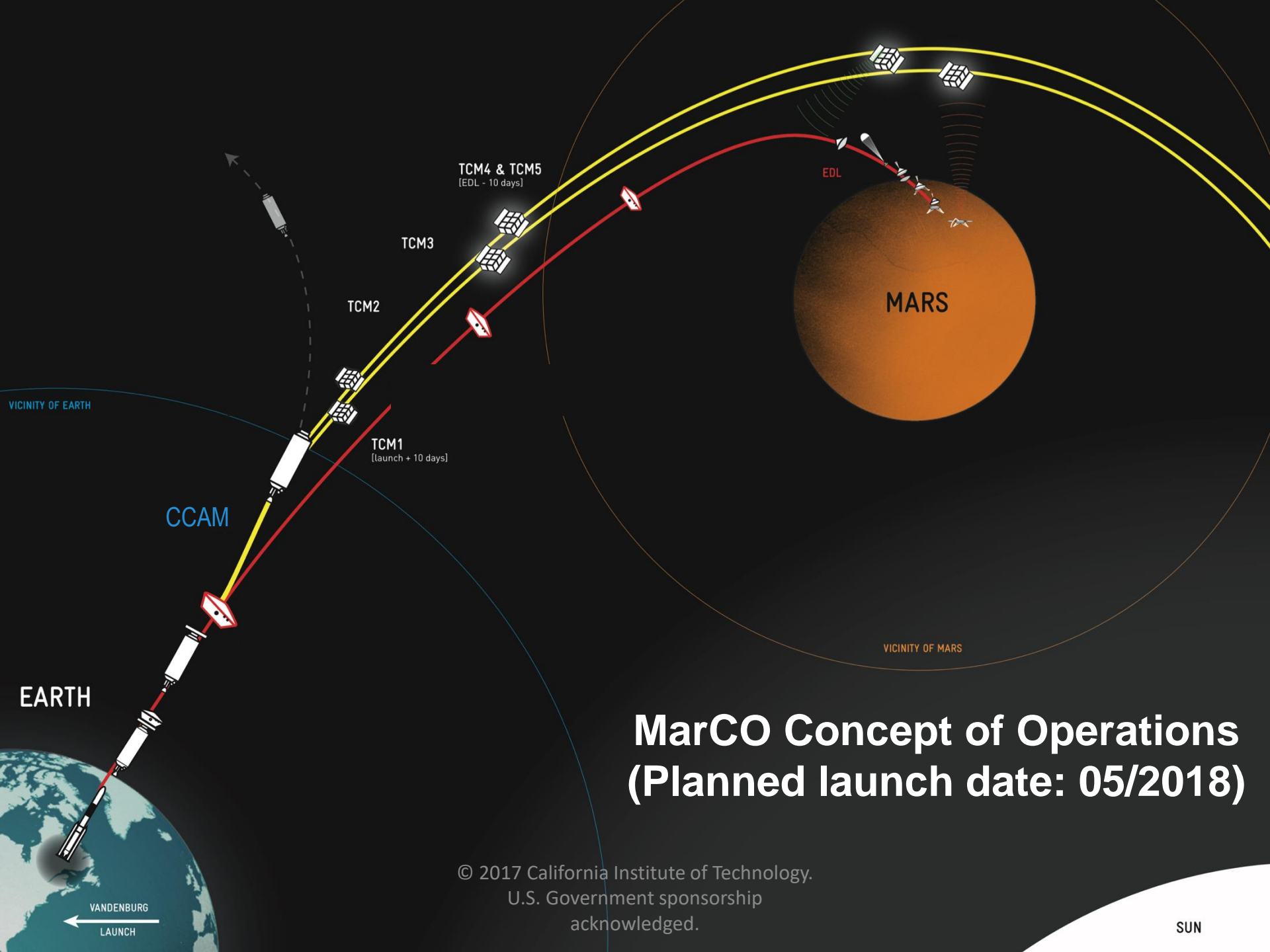
# Cubesats and Nanosats at JPL

## Overview

- JPL is known for its flagship missions to explore our solar system
- More recently, JPL has engaged with the cubesat/smallsat community to develop smaller missions for deep space exploration
- This talk will describe those activities





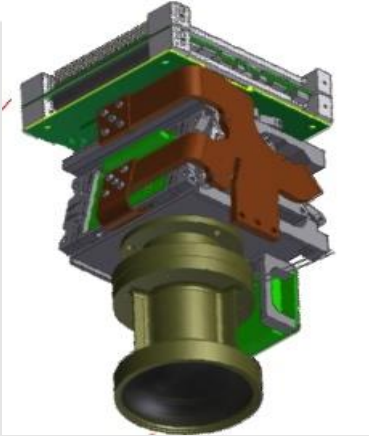


# MarCO Concept of Operations (Planned launch date: 05/2018)

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acknowledged.

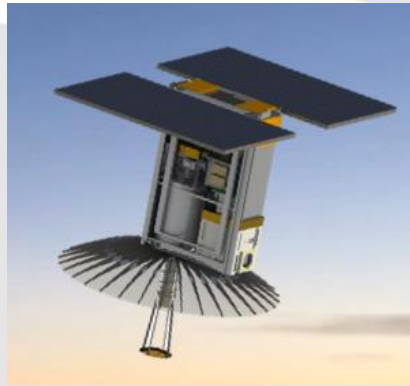
# Science Instrument Examples

HARP Imaging Polarimeter(3U)



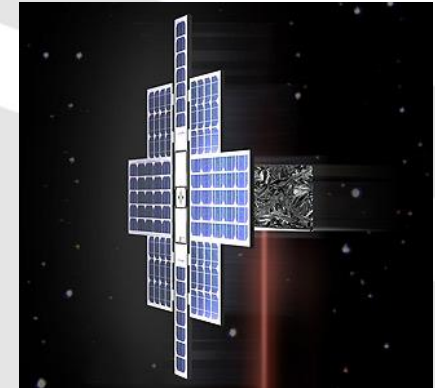
UMBC/SDL (2017)

RainCube radar (6U)



JPL (2017)

Lunar Flashlight (6U)  
NIR laser



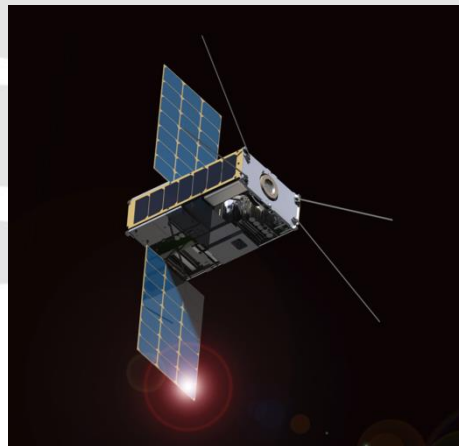
MSFC/JPL (2017)

Mass Spectrometer (3U)



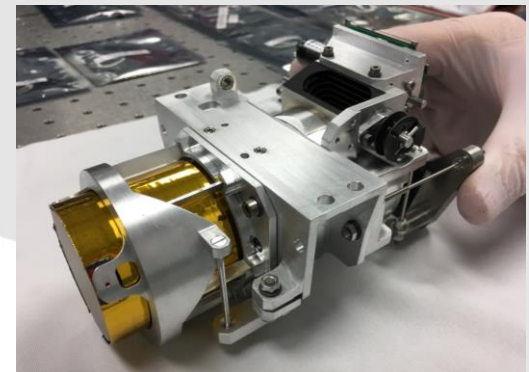
JPL (TBD)

LunarIceCube (6U)  
IR spectrometer



GSFC (2018)

VSWIR-Dyson (2U)  
spectrometer



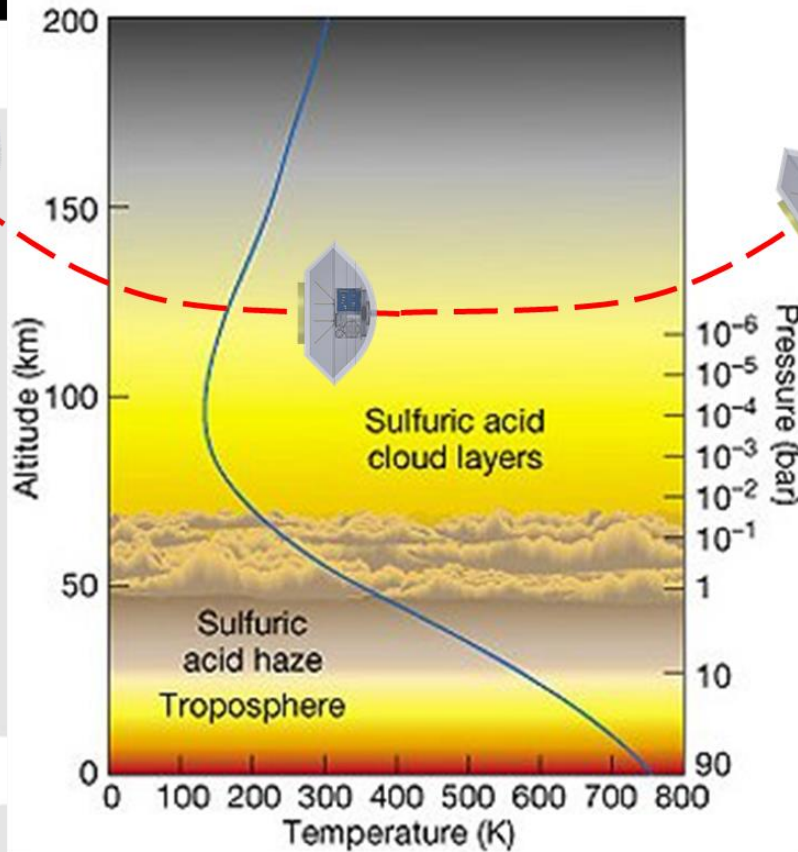
JPL (TBD)

# Cubesat-sized Instruments – 2012 and 2017

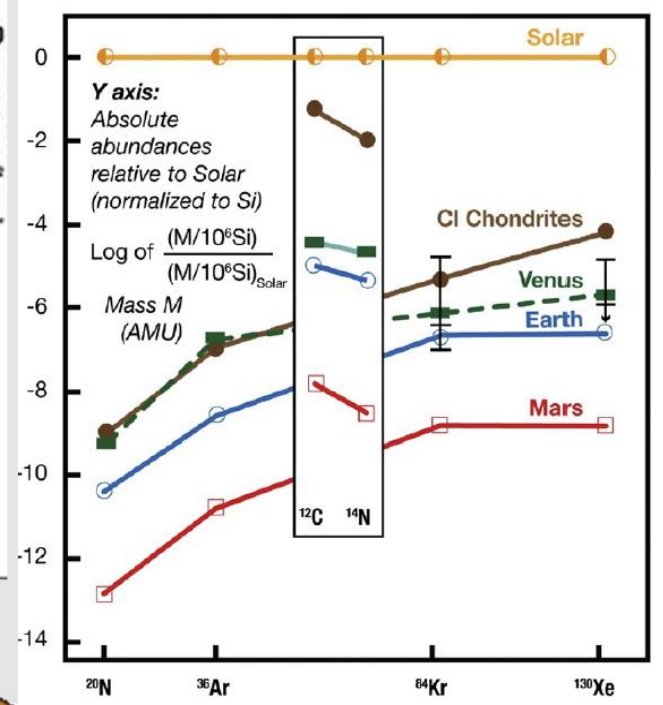
Technology	Selva* and Krejci, 2012	Freeman 2017	Justification
Atmospheric Chemistry Instruments	Problematic	Feasible	PICASSO, IR sounders
Atmos Temp and Humidity Sounders	Feasible	Feasible	
Cloud Profile and rain radars	Infeasible	Feasible	JPL RainCube Demo
Earth Radiation Budget radiometers	Feasible	Feasible	SERB, RAVAN
Gravity Instruments	Feasible	Feasible	Need a demo mission
Hi-res Optical Imagers	Infeasible	Feasible	Planetlabs
Imaging microwave radars	Infeasible	Feasible	Ka-Band 12U design
Imaging multi-spectral radiometers (Vis/IR)	Problematic	Feasible	AstroDigital
Imaging multi-spectral radiometers ( $\mu$ Wave)	Problematic	Feasible	TEMPEST,
Lidars	Infeasible	Feasible	DIAL laser occultation
Lightning Imagers	Feasible	Feasible	
Magnetic Fields	Feasible	Feasible	InSPIRE
Multiple direction/polarization radiometers	Problematic	Feasible	HARP Polarimeter
Ocean color instruments	Feasible	Feasible	SeaHawk
Precision orbit	Feasible	Feasible	CanX-4 and -5
Radar altimeters	Infeasible	Feasible	Bistatic LEO-GEO
Scatterometers	Infeasible	Feasible	GPS refl. (CyGNSS)

# Cupid's Arrow (Venus)

Probe dips  
down to  
120km



- Recent award of NASA funding to mature this mission concept
- PI: Christophe Sotin, JPL



Pepin et al., 1991; Chassefiere et al., 2012)

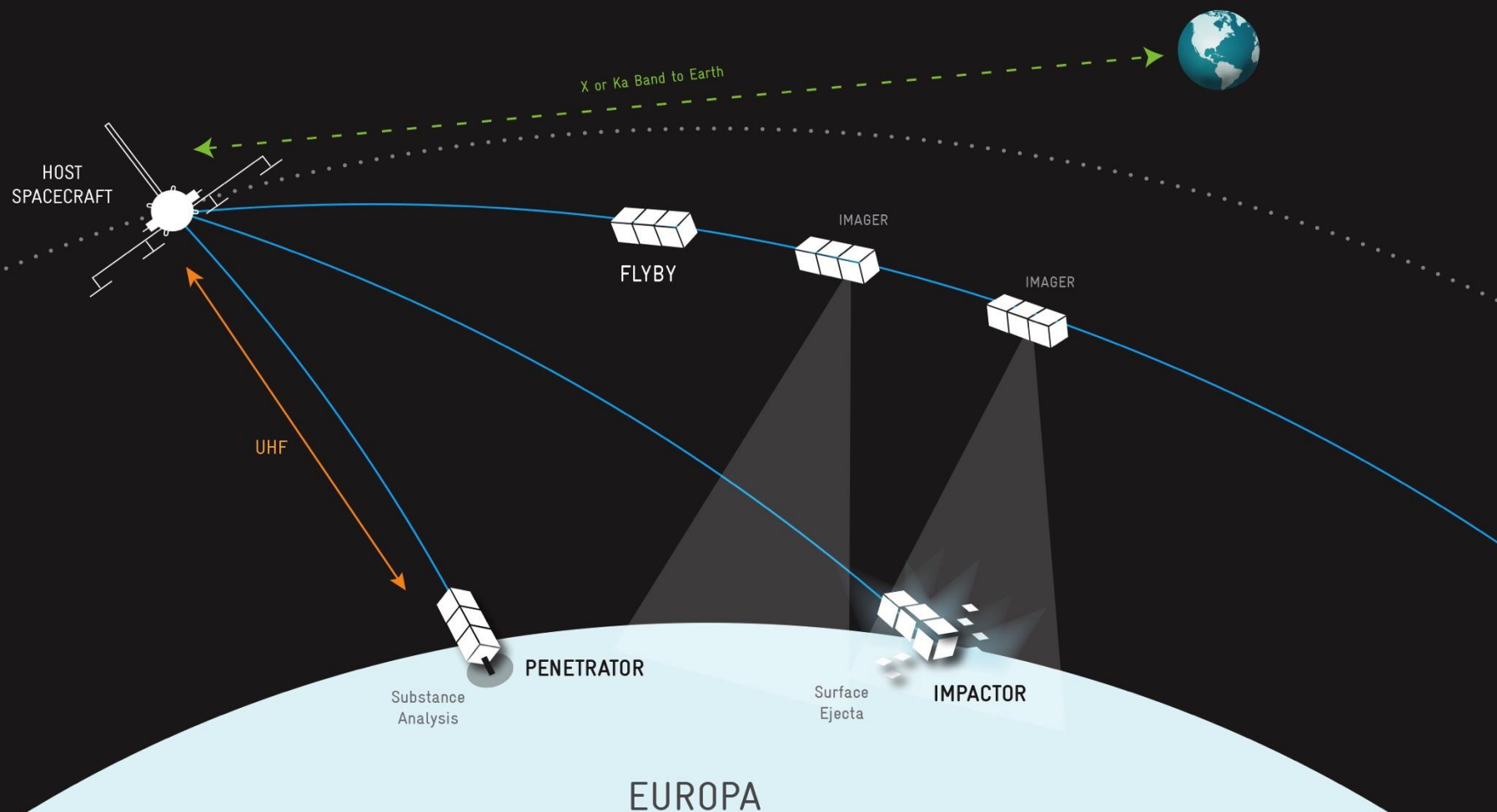
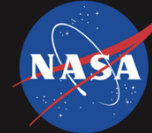
# Other Smallsat Studies

- JUpiter Magnetospheric boundary ExploreR (JUMPER)
- Small Next-generation Atmospheric Probe for clouds of Uranus (SNAP)
- Phobos and Deimos Cubesat Explorer (Chariot)



# ExCSITE

Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology



SPACECRAFT  
FORMATION

12 CUBESATS

FLYBY

DEPLOYMENT  
TRAJECTORY

HOST DEPLOYMENT

JOVIAN  
ENVIRONMENT

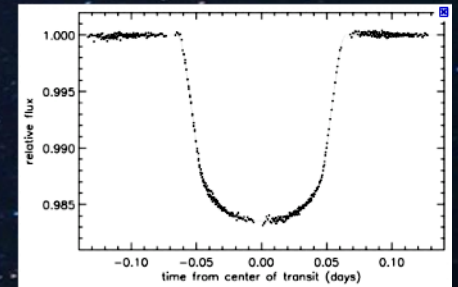
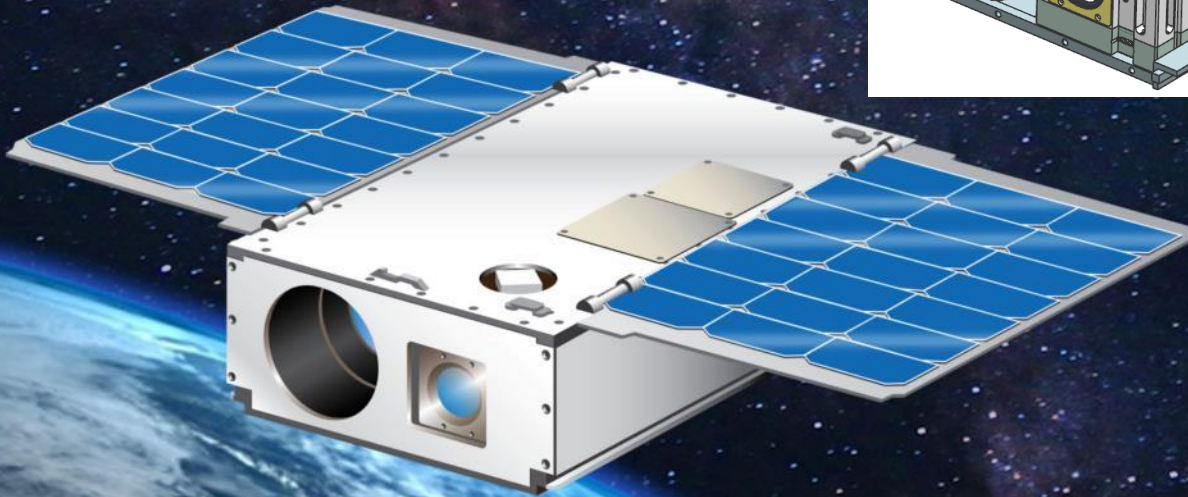
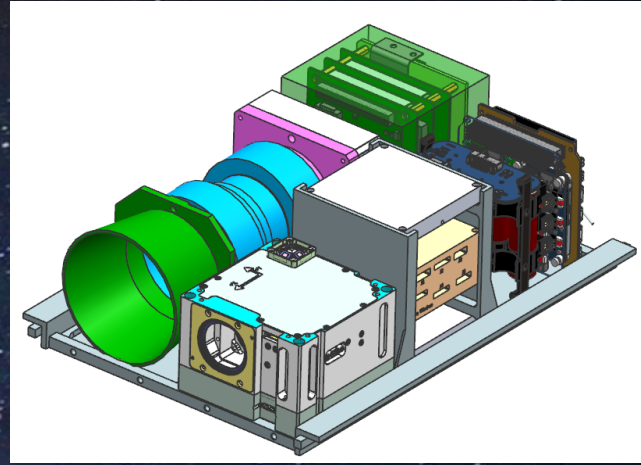
MISSION  
LIFETIME  
GOAL

3 YEARS

\*Proposed Mission - Pre-Decisional – for Planning and Discussion Purposes Only

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# *ASTERIA: Arcsecond Space Telescope Enabling Research in Astrophysics*



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# Mars Helicopter under Investigation

Rotors are designed for low Reynolds number flows in the thin Martian atmosphere. The rotor tip velocities stay comfortably subsonic.

*Flies on Mars*

Energy from solar cells is used to recharge the battery.

*Operates daily*

*Commands & data*

Communicates to the Rover Electra ultra-high frequency (UHF) radio.

*Images wide areas*

A high-resolution camera is used to take images at a variety of locations

*Autonomous mobility*

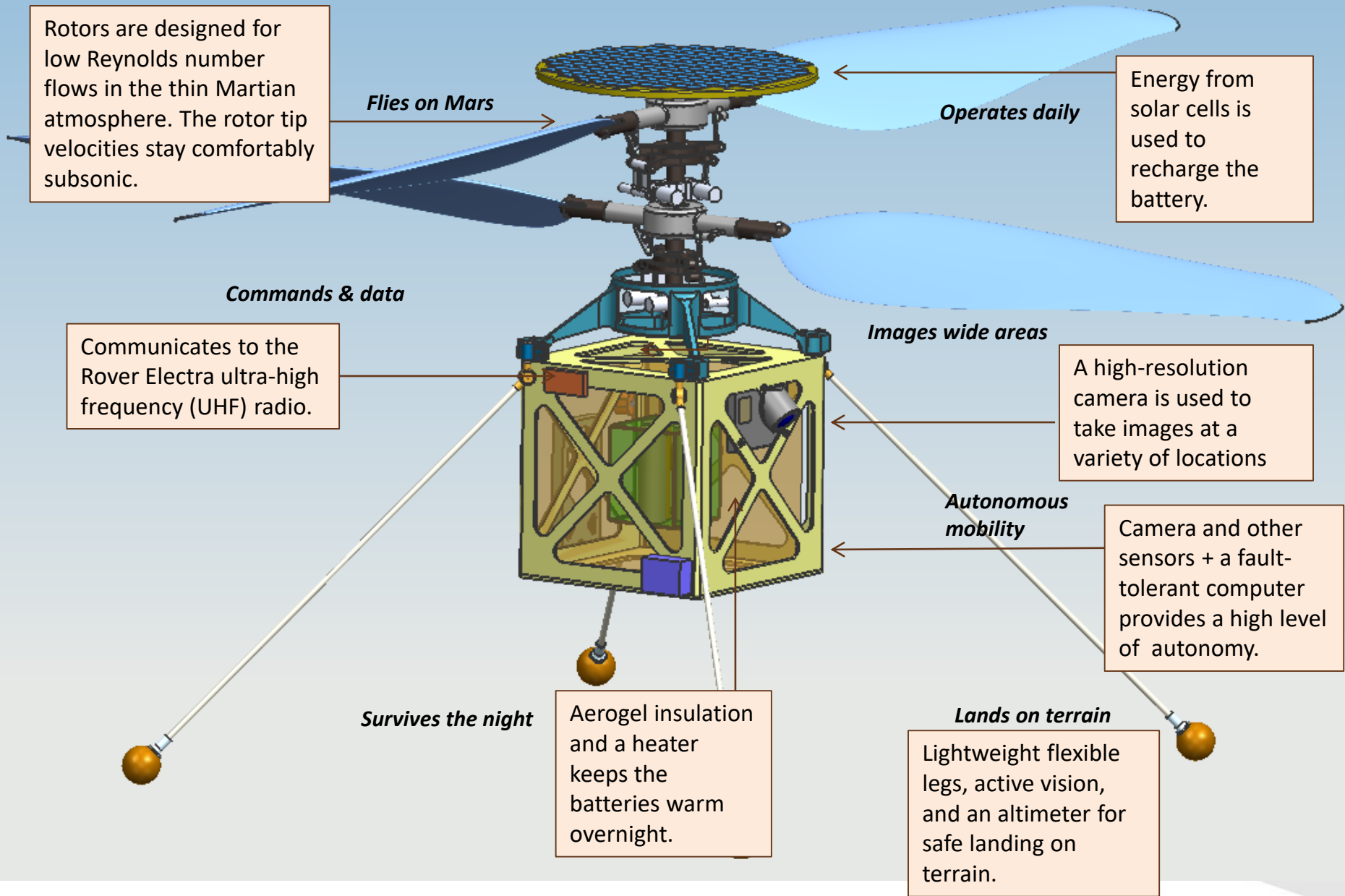
Camera and other sensors + a fault-tolerant computer provides a high level of autonomy.

*Survives the night*

Aerogel insulation and a heater keeps the batteries warm overnight.

*Lands on terrain*

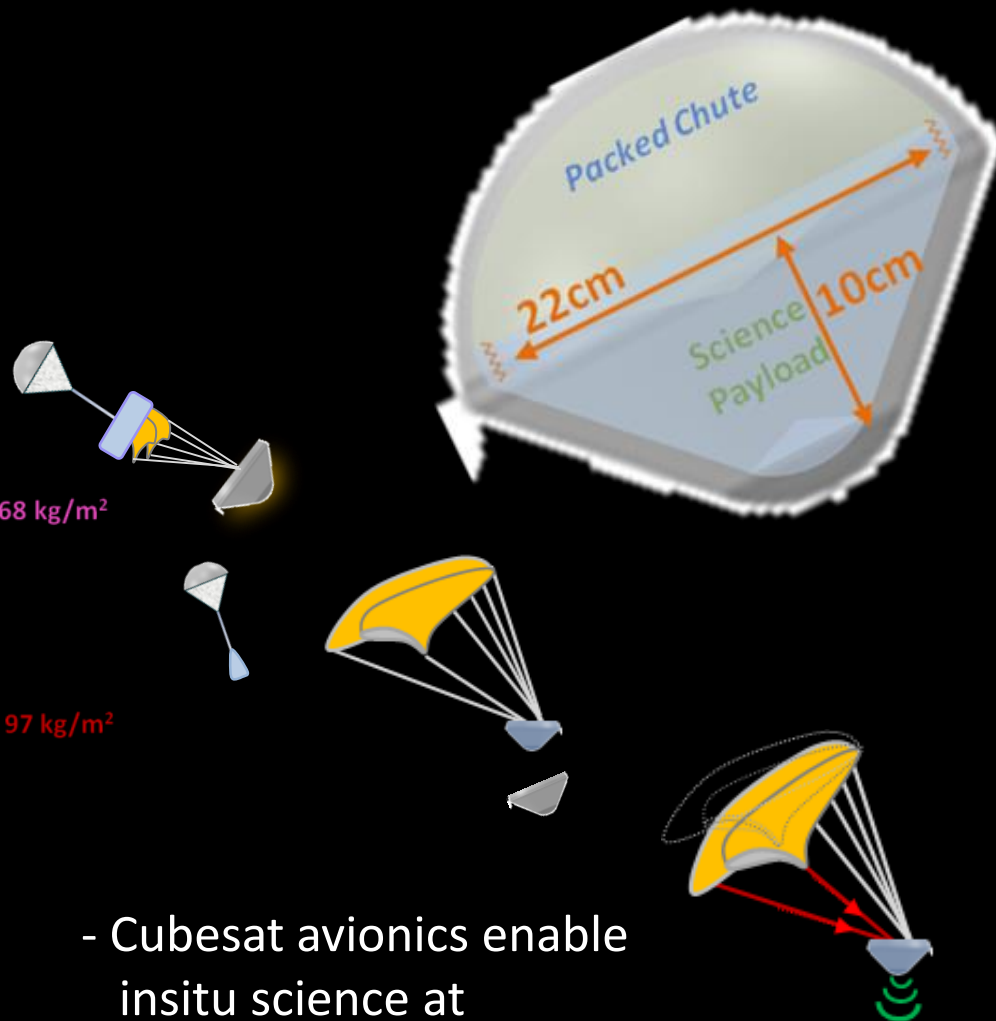
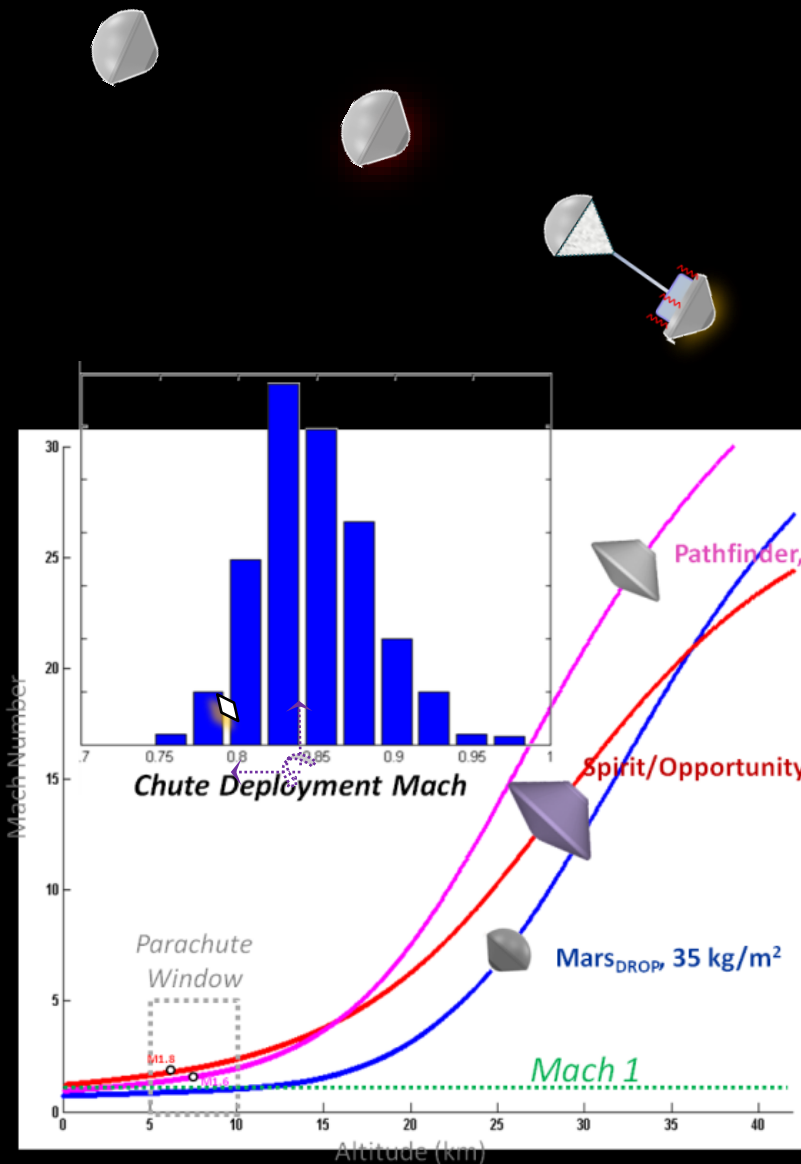
Lightweight flexible legs, active vision, and an altimeter for safe landing on terrain.







# MarsDrop



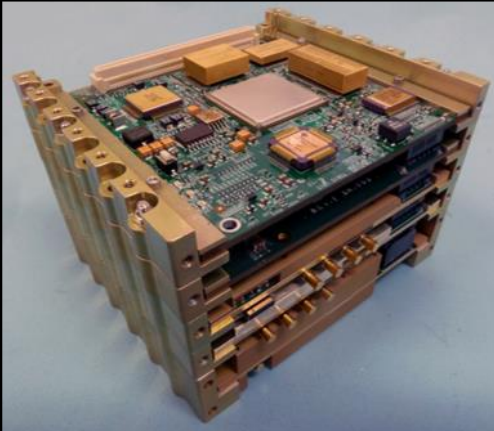
- Cubesat avionics enable insitu science at multiple landing sites

Courtesy Rob Staehle, JPL

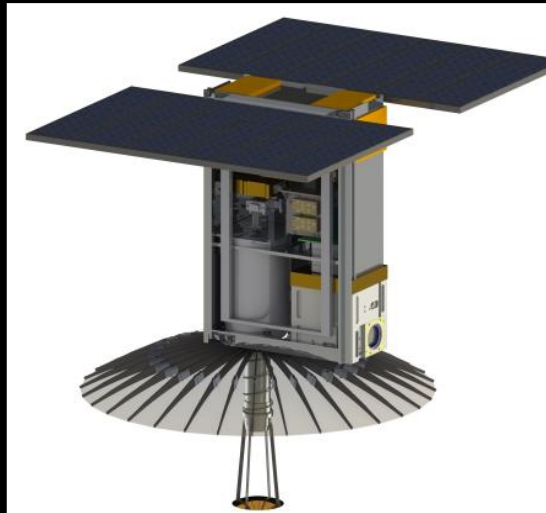


# JPL Technologies and Standards

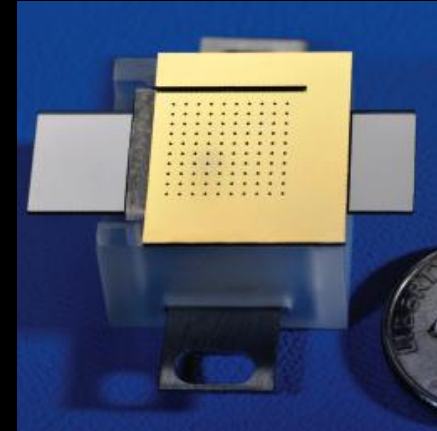
Deep Space Transponder



Deployable Reflector



Micro-Electric Propulsion



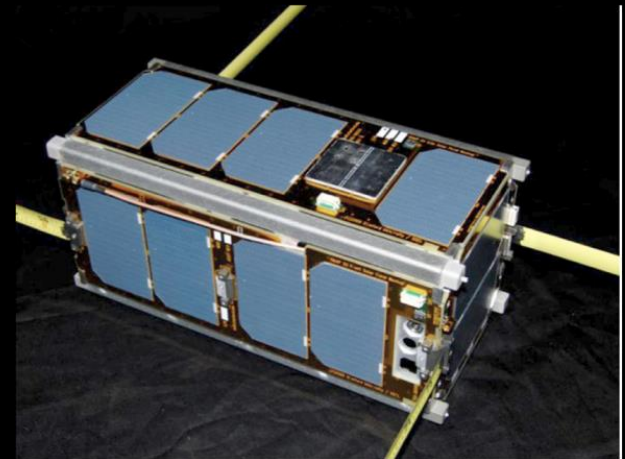
DSN Communications  
and Navigation Protocols



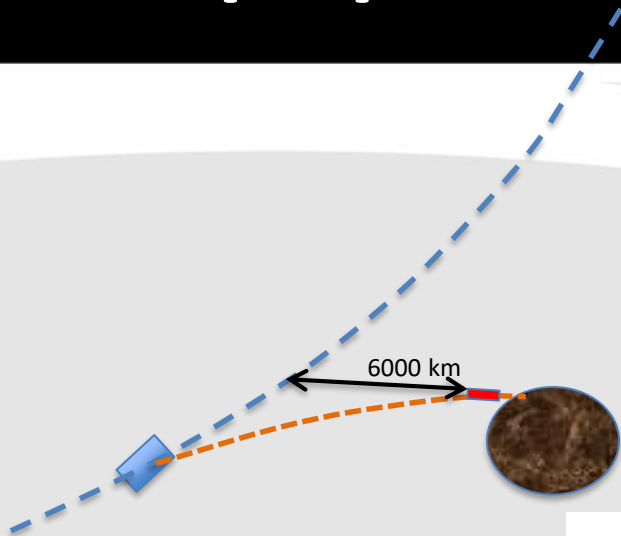
OnBoard Data  
Reduction



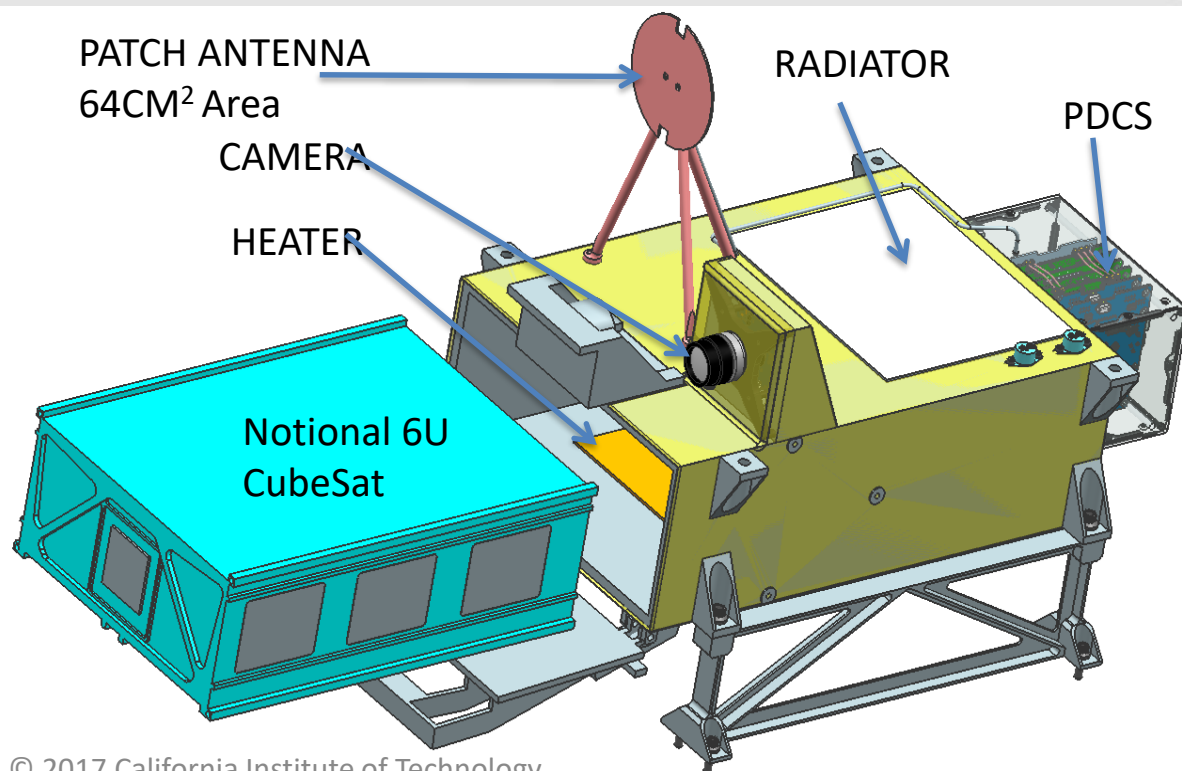
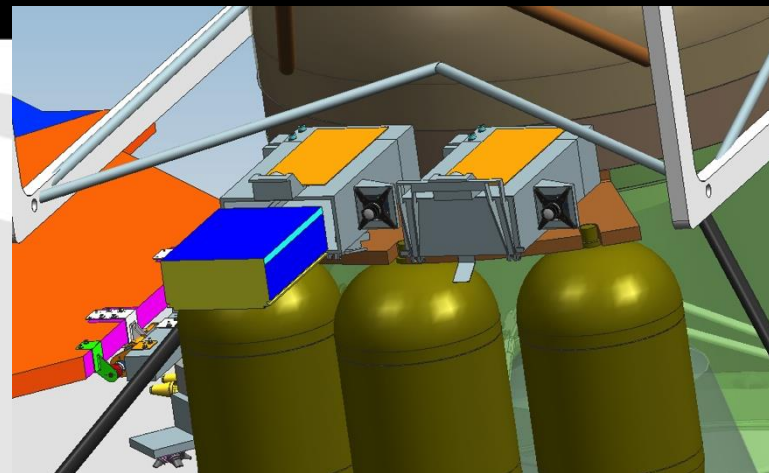
Low Mass Radio  
Transponder



# Deep Space P-POD Concept

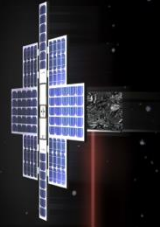


Need for a “standard” communications, storage & deep space deployment system for small satellites





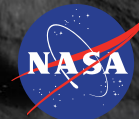
LUNAR



FLASHLIGHT

Lunar Flashlight—  
shining a light into  
the dark corners of  
our Moon

[SLS flight EM-1  
plans to carry up to  
12 cubesats into  
lunar space in 2018]







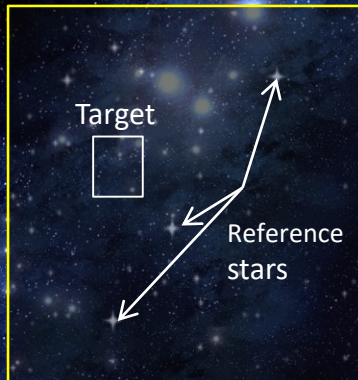
# NEAScout

**Close Proximity Science**  
High-resolution imaging,  
10 /px GSD over >30% surface  
**SKGs: Local morphology Regolith  
properties**



**JPL IntelliCam**  
(Updated OCO-3  
Context Camera)

**NEA Reconnaissance**  
<100 km distance at encounter  
50 cm/px resolution over 80% surface  
**SKGs: volume, global shape, spin  
properties, local environment**



**Target Detection and Approach:**  
50K km, Light source observation  
**SKGs: Ephemeris determination and  
composition assessment (color)**

Courtesy: J. Castillo-Rogez, JPL



# EXPLORATION MISSION-1: LAUNCHING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY SECONDARY PAYLOADS



## PRIMARY MISSION

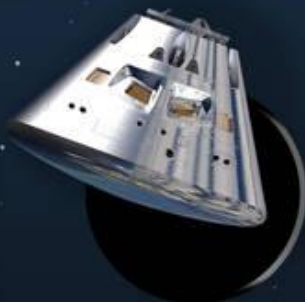
TESTING SLS  
AND ORION

## SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM (SLS)

LIFTS MORE  
THAN ANY  
EXISTING  
LAUNCH  
VEHICLE

## ORION STAGE ADAPTER

SUPPORTS BOTH  
PRIMARY MISSION  
AND SECONDARY  
PAYLOADS



## ORION SPACECRAFT

TRAVELING THOUSANDS OF  
MILES BEYOND THE MOON,  
WHERE NO CREW VEHICLE  
HAS GONE BEFORE



## SECONDARY PAYLOADS

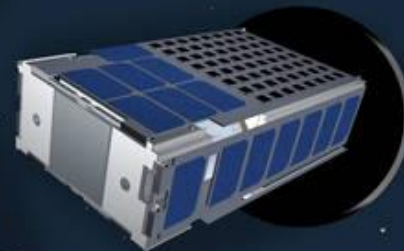
THE RING THAT WILL  
CONNECT THE ORION  
SPACECRAFT TO NASA'S  
SLS ALSO HAS ROOM  
FOR 13 HITCHHIKER  
PAYLOADS

## AVIONICS

(SELF-CONTAINED AND INDEPENDENT  
FROM THE PRIMARY MISSION)  
SEND CUBESATS ON THEIR WAY

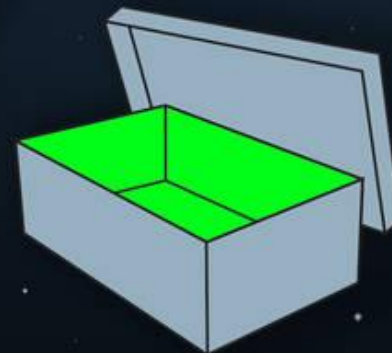
## 13 CUBESAT EXPLORERS

GOING TO DEEP SPACE  
WHERE FEW CUBESATS  
HAVE EVER GONE  
BEFORE.



## SHOEBOX SIZE

PAYLOADS EXPAND  
OUR KNOWLEDGE  
FOR THE JOURNEY  
TO MARS

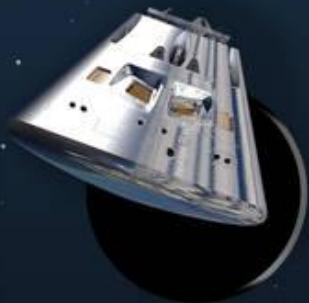


#RIDEOnSLS

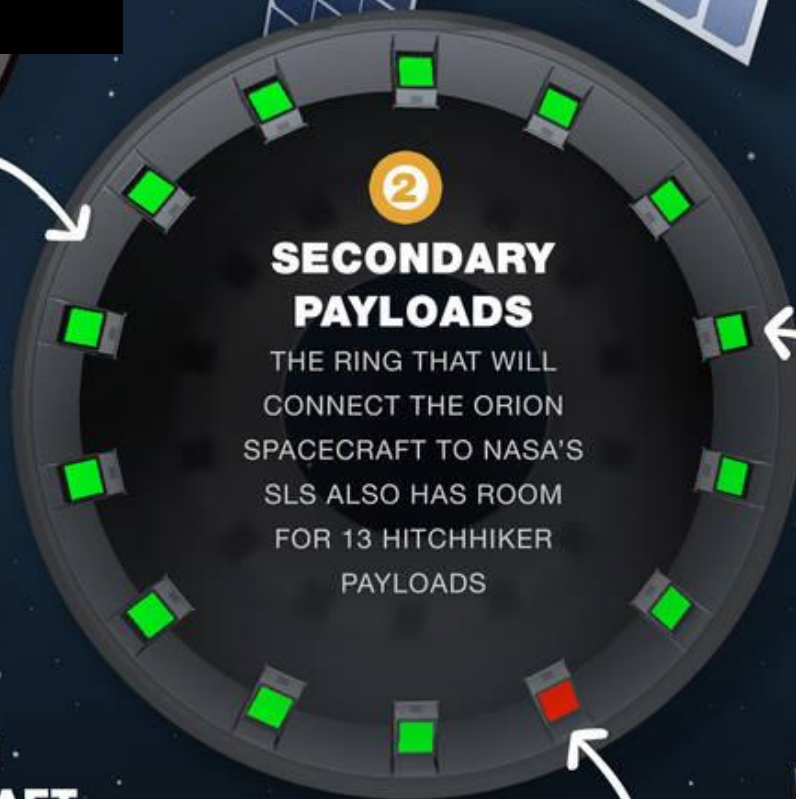
# EM-1 (2019): THE FIRST SCIENCE SWARM OF CUBESATS [Ride-alongs]

**1**  
**PRIMARY MISSION**  
TESTING SLS  
AND ORION  
**SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM (SLS)**  
LIFTS MORE  
THAN ANY  
EXISTING  
LAUNCH  
VEHICLE

**ORION STAGE ADAPTER**  
SUPPORTS BOTH  
PRIMARY MISSION  
AND SECONDARY  
PAYLOADS

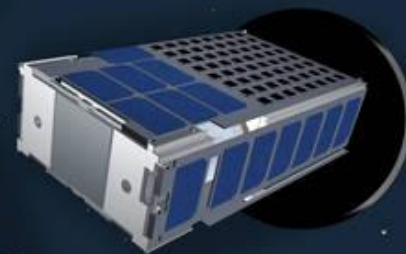


**ORION SPACECRAFT**  
TRAVELING THOUSANDS OF  
MILES BEYOND THE MOON,  
WHERE NO CREW VEHICLE  
HAS GONE BEFORE

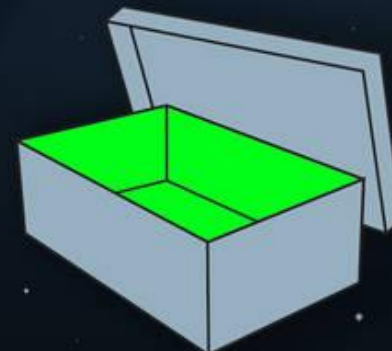


**AVIONICS**  
(SELF-CONTAINED AND INDEPENDENT  
FROM THE PRIMARY MISSION)  
SEND CUBESATS ON THEIR WAY

**13**  
**CUBESAT EXPLORERS**  
GOING TO DEEP SPACE  
WHERE FEW CUBESATS  
HAVE EVER GONE  
BEFORE.



**SHOEBOX SIZE**  
PAYLOADS EXPAND  
OUR KNOWLEDGE  
FOR THE JOURNEY  
TO MARS



**#RIDEONSLS**

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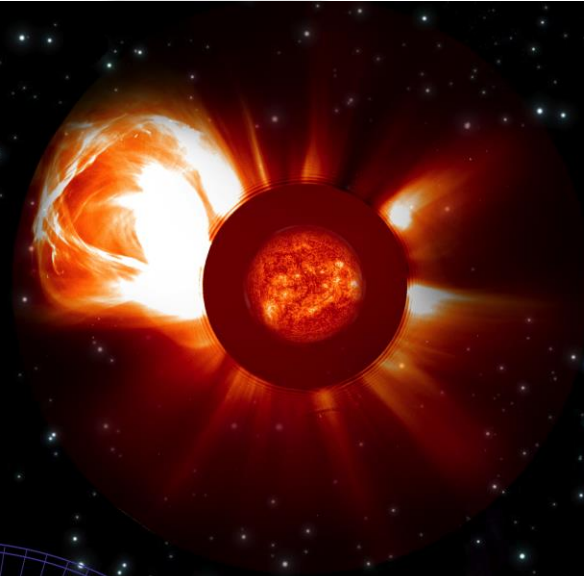
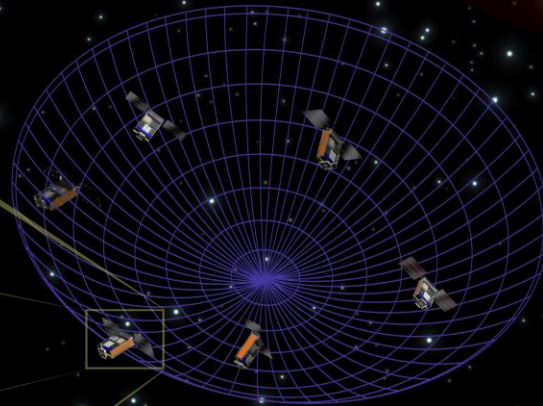
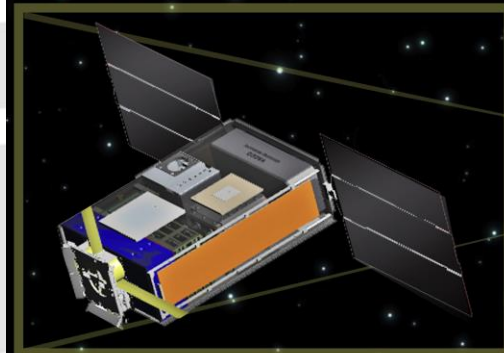
U.S. Government sponsorship acknowledged.



# Sun Radio Imaging Space Experiment

## Mission Concept

- Use radio emission to track particle acceleration and transport
- 6 spacecraft synthetic aperture
- Simple science payload
- Robust concept of operations



# Cubesats and Nanosats at JPL

## Summary

- JPL has a healthy portfolio of science-driven Smallsat/cubesat flight projects
- We have a full pipeline of new mission concepts in development
- Visit our web site at:

[www.jpl.nasa.gov/cubesat/](http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/cubesat/)